

MEMORIAL · DAY



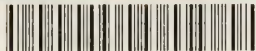
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A HISTORY
OF THE
ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY
AS ADOPTED BY
THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,
AND PRESENTED TO THE
Lizzie Rutherford Chapter of the Daughters of
the Confederacy, Under whose Direction
it is now Published.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA :
THOS. GILBERT, PRINTER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER.
1898.

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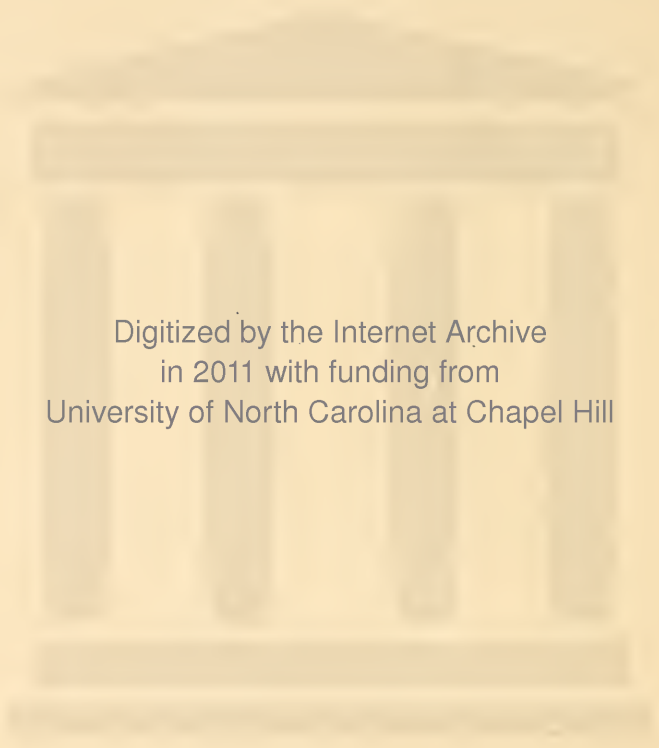
LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,

|In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

“*Pulveris tria manipula ad manes spargere.*”

- “ Beautiful feet! with maidenly tread,
Offerings bring to the gallant dead.
Footsteps light press the sacred sod
Of souls untimely ascended to God.
Bring Spring flowers in fragrant perfume,
And offer sweet prayers for a merciful doom.
- “ Beautiful hands! ye deck the graves
Above the dust of the Southern braves;
Here was extinguished their manly fire,
Rather than flinch from the Northman's ire.
Bring Spring flowers! the laurel and rose,
And deck your defenders' place of repose.
- “ Beautiful eyes! the tears ye shed
Are brighter than diamonds to those who bled.
Spurned is the cause they fell to save,
But 'little they'll reck' if YE love their grave.
Bring Spring flowers! with tears and praise,
And chant o'er their tombs your grateful lays.
- “ Beautiful lips! ye tremble now,
Memory wakens the sleeping one's vow;
Mute are the lips and faded the forms
That never knelt down, save to God and your charms.
Bring Spring flowers, all dewy with morn,
And think how they loved ye, whose graves ye adorn.
- “ Beautiful hearts! of matron and maid,
Faithful were ye when *apostles* betrayed!
Here are your loved and cherished ones laid;
Peace to their ashes; the flowers ye strew
Are monuments worthy the faithful and true.
Bring Spring flowers, perfume their sod,
With *annual* incense to Glory and God.
- “ Beautiful tribute at Valor's shrine!
The wreaths that fond ones lovingly twine.
Let the whole world their ashes despise,
Those whom they cherished, with heart, hands and eyes,
Will bring Spring flowers, and bow the head,
And pray for the noble Confederate Dead!”



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P R E F A C E.

The mission of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is to record the deeds of the true and the brave, who bore the star-gemmed cross of Dixie. It is therefore meet that the first work of the LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER be a gift to the world of the story of the women who originated that Sabbath of the South—Memorial Day—which the nation has found so appropriate that it has incorporated it with its holidays under the name “Decoration Day.” It was given to this Chapter by the Ladies’ Memorial Association of Columbus, Georgia,—the mother to the thought,—on the thirty-second anniversary of its initial observance; given in the sight and hearing of thousands who, before visiting the soldiers’ graves on that day, had gathered to listen to the annual eulogy pronounced in honor of the Wearers of the Grey; it was given under the seals of the only living witnesses of its birth and sponsors for its baptism; given in the hallowed presence of the few surviving members of the Soldiers’ Aid Society, who had dressed the wounds, smoothed the pillows, closed the eyes, and twined garlands for the martyrs of the Lost Cause. It was theirs to strew flowers for the soldiers; it is ours to strew immortelles for them.

The Ladies’ Memorial Association, like the Phoenix, rose from the Soldiers’ Aid Society, which was consumed in the fires that burnt the Confederacy. The parent organization was born under the shadow of the altar in the Baptist Church of Columbus, on May 21st, 1861, and its object was to perform woman’s part in the service of her country in time of war.

The incomplete list, as shown on page 19 of this volume, admonishes us that the time to write the record has already been too long delayed, and we now hasten to save the truth from oblivion. Note well the few

surviving names from memory's tablet. They have been admired in our country's historic past. Younger generations will adore them in new strata as the River of Time wears down the valley walls of the future. The land of these women was neither a food-producing nor a manufacturing one, yet through their pious ministrations and sacrificing devotion, the hungry soldiers were fed and the destitute were clothed, though aged loved ones and helpless innocent children were often left in need. At first the sick and wounded were cared for in the families of the members. As these multiplied, hospitals were established and supported. The ladies nursed the sick, fed the hungry, and buried the dead. Day by day bad grew worse, food and clothing scarce and scarcer grew. General Sherman was making his march through the Southland to the sea, leaving behind a desert of ashes. With homes devastated, hearts broken, hopes gone, fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and lovers killed, these patriotic women, with lips compressed, forced back their tears, gave away the bread they needed, wrote letters to distant and sorrowing soldier mothers, sent locks of hair to far away sweethearts of those whose dying hours they soothed, and with all this gave direction to the practical affairs of their home life in absence of husband and father. Bearing alike the burden of woman's devotion and man's care, they wrecked their health and died for their country.

The last battle of the Civil War, east of the Mississippi River, was fought on the Alabama heights overlooking Columbus, Ga., on the night of April 16th, 1865. The city was assaulted and, after it fell, was sacked and burned. When the smoke of war cleared away, where do we find these devoted women? Where were Mary Magdalene and the other Mary after the crucifixion? At the sepulcher with sweet spices. So these women come to the soldiers' graves with choice plants and bright flowers. One day, after a group of them had been occupied in this loving service, one suggested the adoption and dedication of a day, and of each recurring anniversary, to the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

All were pleased with the thought, and at the next meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society it was acted upon so quickly that it seemed a simultaneous throb from the heart of each. The Soldiers' Aid Society became the Ladies' Memorial Association. The 26th of April, the anniversary of the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnson, was chosen and an order of ceremonies arranged. The eloquent pen of the Secretary of the Memorial Association inspired the press and touched the hearts of the people. Like the hope that spread over the earth on the morning of the Resurrection, so the soft light of this sentiment shone over Dixie, and when April came, Love wreathed her roses where the soldiers sleep.

The North looked on, thought the custom good, took it to herself and has hallowed it as she does her Thanksgiving obligation. April was too early for her flowers, hence she set apart May 30th. In the Southwest the 26th of April finds Flora past her bloom, so in that section the day is earlier.

Year by year the procession of Spring, marching up from the Gulf, halts at every mountain side and mead to salute the dead soldier with flowers.

That future generations may know the truth as to the origin of the beautiful custom, this volume, under the auspices of this Chapter of the U. D. C., is given to the world.

ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
President of Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U. D. C.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, July 1st, 1898.

COPY OF CHARTER
OF
“LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER”
OF
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
AT COLUMBUS, GA.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Hereby authorizes and empowers

MISS ANNA CAROLINE (“TINY”) BENNING,

MRS. SAMUEL SPENCER,

MRS. LIONEL C. LEVY,

MISS FRANCES M. LEVY,

MRS. ANDREW J. LOWE,

MRS. JANE ELLISON WARE MARTIN,

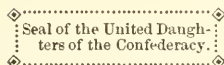
MRS. JOSEPH HARRISON,

MRS. A. C. FLEWELLEN,

And their successors, to associate themselves together under the name and designation of “COLUMBUS CHAPTER No. 60, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,” to be located at Columbus, in the County of Muscogee, State of Georgia.

The said Columbus Chapter No. 60, is authorized to perform all acts pertaining to the purposes of this Association, and to enact, for its own government, such by-laws as may be deemed necessary; provided they do not conflict with the Charter or Constitution of this Association.

In testimony of which, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, at Nashville, Tennessee, this 6th day of May, 1896.



UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,

MRS. JOHN C. BROWN, *President.*

MRS. J. JEFFERSON THOMAS, *Secretary.*

On back of Charter appears the following :

Full Names of Within Charter Members.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE ("TINY") BENNING,
 MRS. LOUISA VIVIAN BENNING SPENCER,
 MRS. ISABEL MOSES LEVY,
 MISS FRANCES MARION LEVY,
 MRS. JANE ELLISON WARE MARTIN,
 MRS. SALLIE MARTIN HARRISON,
 MRS. SARAH PORTER SHEPHERD FLEWELLEN,
 MRS. EMMETT RAY LOWE.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 26, 1898.

Pursuant to resolution, the Columbus Chapter No. 60 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was on this day dedicated as LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER, in honor of Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis, who suggested the idea of the Confederate Memorial Day.

ANNA C. BENNING, *President.*

SALLIE M. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

The United Daughters of the Confederacy hereby approves and ratifies the above action on the part of Columbus (Ga.) Chapter No. 60.

Nashville, Tenn., this 9th day of May, 1898.

KATIE CABELL CURRIE, *President.*

MRS. JOHN P. HICKMAN, *Secretary.*

Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER. 1898.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, President.
 MRS. ISABEL MOSES LEVY, Vice-President.
 MRS. SALLIE MARTIN HARRISON, Secretary.
 MRS. A. C. FLEWELLEN, Corresponding Sec'y.
 MISS FRANCES MARION LEVY, Treasurer.

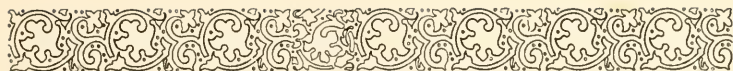
Credential Committee.

MRS. JANE E. WARE MARTIN,
 MRS. ANNIE LEONARD GARRARD,
 MRS. SARAH PORTER FLEWELLEN,
 Corresponding Secretary.

Charter Members.

	No.
Miss Anna Caroline Benning	1
Mrs. Louisa Vivian Benning Spencer	2
Mrs. Isabel Moses Levy	3
Miss Frances Marion Levy	4
Mrs. H Emmet Ray Lowe	5
Mrs. Jane Ware Martin	6
Mrs. Sallie Martin Harrison	7
Mrs. Sarah Porter Flewellen	8
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>	
Mrs. Annie Leonard Garrard	9
Miss Annie L. Garrard	10
Mrs. Nellie Cooper Frederick	11
Mrs. Juliette Charleton Hudson Compton	12
Miss M. Theresa Griffin	13
Mrs. Bettilu Montcastle Johnston	14
Mrs. Bettie Blake Dexter Jordan	15

	No.
Mrs. Loretta R. Lamar Chappell	16
Mrs. Chas. F. Jordan.....	17
Mrs. Laura Beecher Comer.....	18
Mrs. Virginia Lindsay Woodruff.....	19
Mrs. Mary Blackmar Bullard	20
Miss Mary Louisa Bruce	21
Mrs. Clotilde deLauney Hines.....	22
Mrs. Mary Hodges Harrison.....	23
Mrs. Mary Murdoch Wright	24
Mrs. Mary Rutherford Jones	25
Miss Mary U. Kivlin	26
Mrs. Sarah J. W. Blanchard.....	27
Miss Virginia Craddock Warner.....	28
Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Forman Dismukes.....	29
Miss Mary Ellison (Ellie May) Bedell.....	30
Mrs. Cynthia Kent Hart ("Pinkie") Chappell	31
Mrs. Maria Byrd Nelson Woolfolk.....	32
Miss Corinne Worsley	33
Miss Adele Martiniere	34
Miss Mildred Lewis Patterson	35
Mrs. A. M. Allen.....	36
Mrs. Katherine T. Downing Mitchell	37
Mrs. Helena Moresette Dismukes.....	38
Mrs. Mary Clayton Lary.....	39
Miss Mary Howard Benning	40
Mrs. Augusta Benning Crawford.....	41
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Shorter Fontaine.....	42
Mrs. Mary Fontaine Pou.....	43
Miss Bennie Bruton Fontaine.....	44
Miss Marie Mott.....	45
Miss Irene Eloise Mooty	46
Mrs. Elizabeth Shorter Jones	47



THE City of Columbus, Georgia, in which originated the idea of Memorial Day, celebrated the day with unusual interest on April 26th, 1898, and the most marked feature of the occasion was the special honor accorded to Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis, deceased, who originated the idea of Memorial Day. The ladies of the LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, at Columbus, have determined to put in enduring fame the true account of the facts, and the following formal action of the Chapter, at their meeting of May 10th, 1898, was taken as authority for this pamphlet:

“The subject of printing the history of Memorial Day, and putting it into each of the 185 Chapters of the U. D. C. and Camps of Confederate Veterans, was discussed, and the importance realized. A motion was made to publish the History. Motion carried.”

The following taken from the Columbus (Georgia) *Enquirer-Sun* of April 27th, 1898, gives the account as reported by a local paper of how Memorial Day was celebrated on April 26th, 1898:

MEMORIAL EXERCISES TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT—COLUMBUS HAS AGAIN PAID FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Memorial Day passed off very pleasantly and successfully in Columbus.

During the morning a slight shower fell, but by noon the sun was shining brightly. No more rain fell during the day, but the weather turned off quite cool.

The Company G, Albany Guards, arrived in the city over the Georgia and Alabama road at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The company was accompanied by the Fourth Georgia Regi-

ment band, stationed at Albany. The visitors were met at the depot by the Columbus Guards and escorted to the armory. The visiting company had forty men in line, officered as follows: Captain O. S. Scott, First Lieutenant R. S. Eastman, Second Lieutenant J. I. Gilbert, First Sergeant W. T. Ticknor, Second Sergeant J. B. Monry, Third Sergeant T. M. Nelson, Fourth Sergeant I. G. Ehrlick, Fifth Sergeant E. T. Carroll.

The procession formed at the Columbus Guards armory at 2 o'clock, Captain O. S. Scott commanding the battalion. The Fencibles had forty men, the Columbus Guards seventy, the Albany Guards forty, and the Phenix City Rifles eighteen, making a total of one hundred and sixty-eight in the battalion. The "True Blues," under Captain Jordan, a company of small boys, had sixteen men in line, with air guns for rifles. Camp Benning had one hundred old veterans in line. Marshal T. Jeff Bates, with his assistants, Mr. Frank Garrard and Captain W. R. Bedell, handled the procession in an able manner.

First, Mounted policemen.

Fourth Regiment Band.

Four military companies, Columbus Guards, Browne Fencibles, Company G, of the Albany Guards, and the Phenix City Rifles.

Phenix City Brass Band.

The "True Blues," small boys.

The Confederate Veterans of Camp Benning.

Sons of Confederate Veterans, mounted.

Orator of the Day in carriage with Mr. Robert Howard, Mayor Chappell and Dr. Carter.

Ladies Memorial Association, in carriages.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

Citizens in carriages.

Fire Department.

After marching down Broad street to the monument, the procession moved back up Broad to Twelfth, and out Twelfth to First avenue, and down First avenue to the Presbyterian church, where the Ladies Memorial Association and Daughters of the Confederacy took their places in the line of march, which moved thence to the opera house, where the exercises took place. The order of exercises were as follows :

Music—Funeral March—Chopin—Prof. J. Lewis Browne.

Prayer—Rev. W. A. Carter, D. D.

Music—"Who Will Care for Mother Now."—Octette.

Introduction of speaker by Mr. Robert Howard.

Memorial Address, by Hon. Henry R. Goetchius.

Music—The Vacant Chair.

History of Memorial Day—Presented to the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, read by Mr. Frank Garrard.

Music—The Conquered Banner—Miss Mary Kivlin.

Recitation—Our Confederate Dead—Miss Maggie Martin Harrison.

Music—"Let Us Pass Over the River," Stonewall Jackson's last words—Chorus.

Piano—Miss Mary Kivlin.

Cornets—Clarence Gray and Mr. Berry.

Violin—Mr. Dreyspool.

Benediction—Rev. A. M. Wynn.

The composition of Mr. J. Lewis Browne's octette for Memorial service was as follows :

Soprano—Mrs. J. E. Munn and Miss Hannah Crook.

Contralto—Miss Mary Kivlin and Miss L. O. Seale.

Tenor—J. Lee Harris and Ed R. Cargill.

Basso—J. Ralston Cargill and T. M. Hudson.

The following is a list of those who occupied seats on the stage:

Mayor L. H. Chappell, Mrs. Loretta Chappell, President Soldiers' Friend Society, 1861-'65; surviving members of Soldiers' Friend Society—Mrs. Clara M. Dexter, Mrs. William G. Woolfolk, Mrs. George W. Woodruff, Mrs. Laura Beecher Comer; Mrs. Louis F. Garrard, President Memorial Association, 1896-'98; Mrs. Jane E. Martin, Secretary Memorial Association; Miss Anna Caroline Benning, President Daughters of Confederacy—Lizzie Rutherford Chapter; Mrs. Joseph S. Harrison, Secretary Daughters of Confederacy; pyramids of children bearing wreaths to the unknown dead. Following are the names of these children: Belle Carter, Bentley Chappell, Joe Woolfolk, Charles Harrison, Bessie Jordan, Annie Latimer Watson, Minnie Hall, Leonard Pease, Helen Garrard, Edwin Huff, Mercer Blanchard, George Jordan, Roberta Slade, Carter Cook, Willie Pease, Ursa Springer, Katie Koehne, Louis Coleman, Eugene Ransom, Mary Farish, Natilu Williams, Frank Foley, Clare Booth, Maggie Bedell, Jack Charleton, Ione Blanchard, Vera Dozier, Alonzo Dozier, Elise Shepherd, Richard Bruce, Norman Pease, Marshall Harrison, Lucile Woodruff, Ameile Compton, Allen Jones, Mary Dozier, Marjory Browne, A. C. Chancellor, Lucile Harrison, Sara Holt, Gertrude Chase, Madge Norman, Celeste Dismuke, Alfred Lucas.

An immense crowd gathered at the opera house to witness the interesting exercises. There was hardly standing room in the building when the orator of the day, Hon. Henry R. Goetchius, began his address, which was delivered in a clear voice, which could be heard distinctly in every portion of the building. The

speaker was interrupted by frequent rounds of applause. The address in full appears in another place in this paper.

The musical feature was also greatly enjoyed, and the reading of the history of the origin of Memorial Day by Mr. Frank Garrard was given close attention by every one. On account of the length of the exercises, a detailed account of the programme cannot be given.

It was late in the afternoon when the exercises at the opera house closed, after which the procession moved to the cemetery, where thousands of people were in waiting. The cemetery was beautifully decorated, the graves of the dead soldiers being literally covered with lovely flowers. The graves of officers in different sections of the cemetery also received the same loving attention at the hands of the ladies.

The usual salutes were fired at the cemetery.

The procession was handled by Marshal of the Day Captain T. Jeff Bates and his two assistants, Mr. Frank Garrard and Captain W. R. Bedell.

At the cemetery the customary salutes were fired over the upper and lower soldiers' graves and over the graves of the officers, and a special salute was fired over the grave of Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis, which was draped with the battle-flag of the Confederacy and covered with flowers.

The ladies of the Memorial Association of Columbus, Ga., in their preparations for the celebration of April 26th, 1898, determined to make the special feature of the day the presentation to the world of a true account of the origin of Memorial Day. The orator of the day had been requested by the Daughters of the Confederacy to dedicate their chapter under the name of "LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER," and this was to be made a feature of the speaker's address. The Memorial Association, on April 25th, 1898, took formal action on the proof of the origin of the day as recorded in their minutes, and authorized the reading of the history of the origin of the day on April 26th, 1898.

This formal action was expressed in a resolution, in which was stated the authenticity of the proof of the facts. The resolution, affidavits and letter of Mrs. Williams, together with the history of the day, as prepared by the Memorial Association of Columbus, were read on April 26th, 1898, by Mr. Frank U. Garrard, and are as follows:

A HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY.

PRESENTED TO THE LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, BY THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBUS, GA.

Resolved, By the ladies of the Memorial Association of Columbus, Ga., that the following statement, together with the affidavits of Mrs. William G. Woolfolk, Mrs. Clara M. Dexter, and Mrs. Jane E. Martin, is a true account of the origin of Memorial Day, as first originated in this city.

Resolved Further, That this resolution and said statement and affidavits be recorded upon the minutes of this Association as a record thereof. Adopted.

April 25th, 1898.

A. L. GARRARD, *President*.
JANE E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 25, 1898.

Inasmuch as the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy have chosen this day for the naming of their chapter "Lizzie Rutherford," we, the Memorial Association of Columbus, wish not only to keep alive the memory of one of our purest, most unselfish, devoted Confederate women, but to make this Memorial Day for all time among us a double memorial day. We pause in tearful tenderness to read the simple inscription on her head-stone in Howard lot, at Linnwood cemetery, in this city:

"The Soldiers' Friend,"

LIZZIE RUTHERFORD ELLIS.

"She hath done what she could."—Mark xiv. 8.

"A loving tribute to our co-worker,
Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis."

"In her patriotic heart, sprang the thought
of our Memorial Day."

In the same lot only a few feet away, on the head-stone of Mrs. Charles J. Williams, we pause again to read:

"MRS. CHARLES J. WILLIAMS,
In loving recognition of her memorial work
by her co-workers."

The history of Memorial Day has become a prominent feature of the history of the South, and before all shall have passed away of the little band who organized it, we have endeavored to get the facts before they become tradition. The affidavits of Mrs. William G. Woolfolk, Mrs. C. M. Dexter and Mrs. Jane E. Ware Martin, have been obtained, and are hereto attached, and from them and a copy of an original letter of Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, and a letter from Mrs. Mary R. Jones, we learn that in January, 1866, Mrs. Jane Martin was visiting Columbus. One

afternoon Miss Lizzie Rutherford called and asked her to accompany her to the cemetery, now Linnwood cemetery, to join some other ladies in looking after the graves of the soldiers who had died in Columbus hospitals and been buried under the direction of the Aid Society; that they went and assisted the ladies, and, returning to Columbus alone, were discussing the work they had been doing. Miss Lizzie Rutherford remarked, she had been reading the "Initials,"* and thought the idea of setting apart a special day for decorating the graves such a beautiful one, that it occurred to her it would be a good idea for the Aid Society to organize as a society for the purpose of adopting a custom of this kind and set apart a particular day for decorating and caring for the soldiers' graves. Meeting Mrs. John A. Jones, Mrs. Martin suggested to Miss Rutherford to speak to her about it, as she was a member of the Aid Society, which she did. Mrs. Jones concurred with her, and suggested that she speak to Mrs. Robert Carter, President of the Aid Society. Miss Rutherford stated that as Secretary of the Aid Society, she had to call a meeting for the purpose of disposing of certain personal property belonging to the Society, and thought that it would be the best time to bring the matter up. The meeting was subsequently called and met at Mrs. John Tyler's (now corner Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, in this city). The ladies present were Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. R. A. Ware, Mrs. William G. Woolfolk, Mrs. Clara M. Dexter, Mrs. J. M. McAllister and Mrs. Charles J. Williams. Miss Lizzie Rutherford was not present at the meeting, as she was suddenly called to Montgomery to the bedside of a dying relative. Her resolution was offered by one of her friends and unanimously adopted, and the "Ladies' Memorial Association" was organized. The officers elected were: Mrs. Robert Carter, president; Mrs. Robert A. Ware, vice-president; Mrs. J. M. McAllister, second vice-president; Mrs. M. A. Patten, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Williams, secretary.

No day was determined on at the meeting, but after Miss Lizzie Rutherford returned to Columbus, when she and other members of the Society were working at the cemetery and discussing the best day, she suggested April 26th, which was adopted, and Mrs. Williams, as secretary, was requested to write to the different societies throughout the South, asking them to unite in making it a universal custom. Her beautiful letter speaks for itself. How well the work was done has been

* By the Baroness Tautphoeus. (See chapter describing custom of Roman Catholics in decorating the graves of the dead on All Saints' Day.)

attested each year. We hope that every Southern woman will teach the young of the South, not only to reverence the memory of the soldiers who have died for us, but we specially beg the women of Columbus to instill in the hearts of their children reverence for the soldiers and reverence for the women of the Memorial Association who inaugurated this beautiful custom.

The Aid Society, sometimes called the Soldiers' Friend Society, referred to in this statement, was an organization composed of the ladies of Columbus, and it was organized in 1861 for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded soldiers during the war. Its first president was Mrs. Absolom H. Chappell, and she having resigned, Mrs. Robert Carter was elected president. At the close of the War between the States, the Aid Society, having no further duties to perform (Mrs. Carter still being president, and Miss Lizzie Rutherford secretary), was merged into the Memorial Association of Columbus, and this took place at the meeting called at the residence of Mrs. Tyler, in 1866, as referred to in the foregoing statement. The ladies present at the meeting were members of the Aid Society, and they, with the other members of the Aid Society, constituted the first Memorial Association of Columbus. In addition to names hereinbefore set out, this Memorial Association, as successor to the Aid Society, was composed of Mrs. George W. Woodruff, Mrs. Henry L. Benning, Mrs. John A. Jones, Mrs. R. R. Goetchius, Mrs. L. T. Downing, Mrs. John A. Urquhart (who was first secretary of the Aid Society), Miss Anna Bennett, Miss Anna Tyler, Miss Mary Tyler, Miss Emma Tyler, Mrs. John Tyler, Mrs. Anne Shepherd, Miss Mary Eliza Rutherford, Mrs. L. E. Carnes, Mrs. M. E. Hodges, Mrs. Seaborn Jones, Miss Mary Hodges, Mrs. David Hudson, Mrs. M. A. Patten (who was treasurer of the Aid Society and afterwards treasurer of the Memorial Association), Mrs. R. B. Murdoch, Mrs. Laura Beecher Comer, Mrs. R. H. Greene, Mrs. A. M. Allen, Mrs. John E. Davis, Mrs. John D. Carter, Miss Harriet Torrence, Miss Matilda Torrence, Mrs. Brad. Chapman, Miss Anna Forsyth, Mrs. F. O. Ticknor.

The above list does not include all members.

MRS. MARTIN'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of Mrs. Jane E. Ware Martin, as to the origin of Memorial Day :

Mrs. Martin states that she is the daughter of Mrs. Dr. Robert A. Ware, who was one of the original members of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Columbus, Georgia, and later of the Memorial

Association. That in 1865-66 she was not a resident of Columbus, Georgia, but a frequent visitor here to her mother's family, and one of her especial friends in this city was Miss Lizzie Rutherford, afterwards Mrs. Roswell Ellis; that sometime in January, 1866, to the best of her recollection, she was on a visit to Columbus; that she had been raised in Columbus and had spent her girlhood and young ladyhood in Columbus, and was well acquainted with the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and especially with Miss Lizzie Rutherford, who was among her dearest friends. That during her visit, as aforesaid, in January, 1866, in Columbus, in the afternoon, Miss Rutherford called by her home and requested her to accompany her to the cemetery (now Linnwood cemetery), stating that she was going out for the purpose of joining other ladies and doing some work in looking after the graves of soldiers who had died in the hospital in Columbus, and had been buried under the direction of the Aid Society; that she went with Miss Rutherford and the afternoon was spent in company with other ladies in looking after the graves as aforesaid. On returning from the cemetery, Miss Rutherford and herself, while alone, passing along what is now Fourth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, in Columbus, Georgia, were in conversation about the work which the ladies had been doing at the cemetery that afternoon. Miss Rutherford remarked to her that she had just been reading a very pretty story in which the writer had told of a beautiful custom among the Germans of decorating the graves of their friends on a special day in the year, and she (Miss Rutherford) stated that she thought it would be a good idea for the ladies of the Aid Society to organize and continue, as a society, for the purpose of adopting a custom of this kind, and set apart some particular day for caring for and decorating the graves of all soldiers buried at the cemetery. Mrs. Martin says that she replied to the suggestion by saying that she thought it an excellent idea. At this point they had reached the corner of Fourth avenue (formerly Forsyth street), and Fourteenth street (formerly Franklin street), and met coming up Fourteenth street Mrs. John A. Jones, the widow of Colonel John A. Jones, who fell at Gettysburg, and she (Mrs. Martin) stated to Miss Rutherford that there was Mrs. Jones, and as Mrs. J. was a member of the Ladies Aid Society, suggested that she talk with her upon the subject. She did so, in my presence. Mrs. Jones replied that she thought the idea an excellent one, and Miss Rutherford stated that as she had to call a meeting of the Society, as Secretary, for the purpose of disposing of certain

personal property belonging thereto, that she thought that would be a proper time to bring the matter up. Mrs. Jones concurred with her and suggested that she talk with Mrs. Robert Carter, who was president of the Aid Society.

Mrs. Martin states that she afterwards learned that the German story, referred to by Miss Rutherford, was the Initials, and she states further that as a result of this suggestion of Miss Rutherford, the ladies of the Aid Society did subsequently meet at the residence of Mrs. John Tyler, which at that time was on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, and located exactly where this accidental conversation took place between Miss Rutherford and Mrs. Jones; that her mother, Mrs. Robert A. Ware, was present at that meeting, and out of it grew the establishment of Memorial Day for the South.

Mrs. Martin states that she removed to Columbus, from her home near Greenville, Georgia, in the year 1866, and has resided in Columbus since that time, and has been Secretary of the Memorial Association since the year 1874. That she has repeatedly been told by her mother, prior to her death in 1894, that Miss Lizzie Rutherford originated the idea of Memorial Day, and that she knows, of her own knowledge, that this has been accepted as a fact by the ladies of the Memorial Association of Columbus since the organization of the Association.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County:

In person appeared Mrs. Jane E. Ware Martin who, on oath, says that she has read the foregoing statement, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts stated therein are true, except as to such as are stated on information and belief, and these she believes to be true.

MRS. JANE E. WARE MARTIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1898.

[Seal.]

L. H. CHAPPELL, Notary Public.

Mrs. Wm. G. Woolfolk states as follows as to her knowledge of the origin of Memorial Day :

COLUMBUS, GA., March 18, 1898.

I was a member of the Soldiers' Aid Society, which was organized by certain of the ladies of Columbus during the Civil War for the purpose of aiding the soldiers. After the war there was a sentiment among the members of this Society to continue the organization as a Memorial Association, to commemorate the brave deeds of the Confederate soldiers. In the spring of 1866 a call was published for the ladies to meet

at the home of Mrs. John Tyler, now the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, formerly Forsyth and Franklin streets. In response to this call there were present Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. R. A. Ware, Mrs. Wm. Woolfolk, Mrs. J. M. McAllister, Mrs. Chas. J. Williams, Mrs. Clara M. Dexter and Mrs. M. A. Patten.

This meeting organized the Ladies' Memorial Association of Columbus, Georgia, and elected as President Mrs. Robert Carter; First Vice-President, Mrs. Robert A. Ware; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. McAllister; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Patten; and Secretary, Mrs. Chas. J. Williams.

All the ladies who had been members of the Ladies' Aid Society, and other ladies of Columbus, at once became members.

The object of this Association was to set apart some one day in each year for specially caring for the soldiers' graves and decorating them with flowers. Many of the soldiers buried at the cemetery (now Linnwood), had died in the hospital in Columbus, which was under the care of the Ladies' Aid Society, and the ladies had already been giving attention to their graves. Members of this Aid Society, of which Miss Lizzie Rutherford was an active member, had been devoting much time to the work of looking after these graves, and in the spring of 1866, when this sentiment had become so general of making permanent the idea of a memorial, the above meeting was held, but no day for Memorial Day was then fixed. A few days after the meeting, several of the ladies, while at work at the cemetery, caring for the graves, discussed the subject of a day. I was among the number, and Miss Lizzie Rutherford suggested April 26th of each year as a suitable day, and it was so decided. Mrs. Chas. J. Williams, as Secretary of the first Memorial Association, had been requested to address a letter to the ladies of other Southern towns and cities requesting them to unite with the ladies of Columbus, and after the day had been thus determined upon, Mrs. Williams wrote the letter.

The Association elected Col. James M. Ramsey as its first orator, and the 26th of April, 1866, was duly celebrated, the exercises taking place in St. Luke Methodist church. I cannot say who originated the idea of Memorial Day. At the time the meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Tyler there was a general sentiment upon the subject among the ladies of the Ladies' Aid Society. It has always been understood by the members of the Memorial Association that Miss Lizzie Rutherford suggested the idea. Of this, I am not able to speak of my own knowledge.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County :

Personally appeared Mrs. Wm. G. Woolfolk who, on oath, says she has read the foregoing statement and that she knows the contents thereof, and the facts therein stated are true, except so much thereof as is stated on information and belief, and this she believes to be true.

MRS. WM. G. WOOLFOLK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this March 23d, 1898.

[Seal.] F. M. LAND, Notary Public, Muscogee County, Ga.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CLARA M. DEXTER AS TO THE ORIGIN OF
MEMORIAL DAY.

Mrs. Dexter states that she was one of the original members of the Soldiers' Aid Society which was organized in Columbus, Ga., in 1861; that soldiers who were cared for by this Society, who died while under its care, were buried in Linnwood cemetery, and one lot is known as the upper lot, commonly called "Columbus Guards' Lot," and the other the lower lot, commonly called "City Light Guards' Lot." She was the chairman of the committee having in charge this lower lot. The ladies of the Society, after the war closed, continued to take care of and look after the graves of these soldiers. Miss Lizzie Rutherford was one of the members of this Society, and, in common with other ladies, was active in the work. Mrs. Dexter says that she has read the statement of Mrs. William G. Woolfolk, dated March 18th, 1898, and giving an account of her remembrance of the origin of Memorial Day, and that this statement of Mrs. Woolfolk is substantially correct; that she (Mrs. Dexter) was present at the meeting at the residence of Mrs. John Tyler, and the account of how Memorial Day originated, as given by Mrs. Woolfolk, is correct; that the President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, when organized in 1861, was Mrs. A. H. Chappell, who resigned shortly thereafter, and Mrs. Robert Carter was elected in her place. Mrs. Robert Carter continued as President until the Aid Society was merged into the Memorial Association, and when this was done Mrs. Carter was elected President of the Memorial Association, and remained so until her death, in January, 1896. Mrs. Louis F. Garrard was elected her successor, and is now the President of said Association. In addition to the facts as set forth in the statement of Mrs. Woolfolk, Mrs. Dexter says that she is satisfied in her own mind that the idea of Memorial Day was suggested by Miss Lizzie Rutherford, and that the letter authorized to be sent out by the Memorial Association through Mrs. Charles J. Williams, Corresponding Secretary, was composed by Mrs.

Williams, and that both ladies were very active in the work of the Memorial Association as long as they were in life, and in recognition of their services the Memorial Association of Columbus, in 1892, placed head-stones at their graves similar to those placed by the Association at the graves of the soldiers, and on these head-stones the Association ascribed to Miss Rutherford the honor of originating the idea of Memorial Day, and to Mrs. Williams the honor of having been a faithful co-worker with the ladies of the Memorial Association of Columbus in perpetuating the custom. Mrs. Dexter states that she and Mrs. William G. Woolfolk are the only survivors of the ladies who met at the residence of Mrs. John Tyler, in the spring of 1866, for the purpose of organizing the Memorial Association and establishing Memorial Day.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County :

Personally appeared Mrs. Clara M. Dexter, who, on oath, says she has read the foregoing statement and knows the contents thereof, and the facts therein stated are true, except such as are stated on information and belief, and these she believes to be true.

CLARA M. DEXTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1898.

[Seal.]

JAMES G. MOON,

Notary Public and Ex Officio J. P., Muscogee Co., Ga.

THE TEXT OF MRS. WILLIAMS' LETTER.

The following is a copy of the original letter of Mrs. Charles J. Williams, as Secretary of Columbus Memorial Association, to the press and ladies of the South regarding Memorial Day, taken from the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* :

“COLUMBUS, GA., March 12, 1866—*Messrs. Editors*: The ladies are now and have been for several days engaged in the sad but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that portion of the city cemetery sacred to the memory of our gallant Confederate dead, but we feel it is an unfinished work unless a day be set apart annually for its especial attention. We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them by dedicating, at least one day in each year, to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. Therefore, we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to aid us in the effort to set apart a certain day to be observed, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down

through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers; and we propose the 26th day of April as the day. Let every city, town and village join in the pleasant duty. Let all alike be remembered, from the heroes of Manassas to those who expired amid the death throes of our hallowed cause. We'll crown alike the honored resting places of the immortal Jackson in Virginia, Johnston at Shiloh, Cleburne in Tennessee and the host of gallant privates who adorned our ranks. All did their duty, and to all we owe our gratitude. Let the soldiers' graves, for that day at least, be the Southern Mecca to whose shrine her sorrowing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring their grateful hearts and floral offerings. And when we remember the thousands who were buried 'with their martial cloaks around them,' without Christian ceremony of interment, we would invoke the aid of the most thrilling eloquence throughout the land to inaugurate this custom by delivering, on the appointed day this year, a eulogy on the unburied dead of our glorious Southern army. They died for their country. Whether their country had or had not the right to demand the sacrifice, is no longer a question of discussion. We leave that for nations to decide in future. That it was demanded—that they fought nobly, and fell holy sacrifices upon their country's altar, and are entitled to their country's gratitude, none will deny.

"The proud banner under which they rallied in defense of the holiest and noblest cause for which heroes fought, or trusting women prayed, has been furled forever. The country for which they suffered and died has now no name or place among the nations of the earth. Legislative enactment may not be made to do honor to their memories, but the veriest radical that ever traced his genealogy back to the deck of the Mayflower, could not refuse us the simple privilege of paying honor to those who died defending the life, honor and happiness of the Southern women."

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF MR. ROBERT HOWARD
ON MEMORIAL DAY, APRIL 26, 1898, PRESENTING THE
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Ladies of the Memorial Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: A fearless defender of, and a baptized believer in, the righteousness of our more than righteous Lost Cause, needs no introduction to a Columbus audience, for nowhere in this broad, sunny land

of "Dear Old Dixie" does he more live in the hearts of gallant men and fair, pure women, than here in the home of our grand, immortal "Old Rock" (General Henry L. Benning), and of those battle-scarred and war-worn veterans of many a hard fought field, and the home of our guardian angels, Lizzie Rutherford Ellis, Mary Ann Williams, Evelyn Carter, Martha Ann Patten, their noble and beloved survivors and co-workers. Though there has been a lapse of thirty-three years since the flag of the Confederacy went down, we turn to-day to the grand old emblem, and the hallowed cause it represented, with the same deathless love with which we hailed its glorious birth when we unfurled it to the breezes of high heaven, and followed its spotless folds through its brief and brilliant life. So long as the eagle shall wing its lofty flight to Alpine heights; so long as the babbling brooks shall mingle their crystal waters with the mighty rivers, in their clear winding to the sea; so long as the breeze shall beat the billows' foam; so long as true manhood and noble womanhood shall inspire pure patriotism and exalted citizenship—so long will Dixie's brave sons and peerless daughters perpetuate and religiously observe this, our Memorial Day, in everlasting memory and love of our Confederate dead. On each sad anniversary, with earth's sweetest, fairest flowers we will wreath the graves of our immortal heroes, who went down to glorious death amid the shock and carnage of battle in the heroic discharge of righteous duty.

Such a defender and believer as already alluded to, you have in your eloquent orator of the day, and well do I know that, but for his youthful years at the time, he too would have stood under the matchless Lee, shoulder to shoulder with his two gallant brothers, who sealed with their devotion to their country's cause their heart's last, best blood. And now, ladies and gentleman, I have the pleasure of presenting to you our honored fellow-citizen, the orator of the day, Mr. Henry R. Goetchius.

The following is the oration delivered on April, 26th, 1898, in celebration of Memorial Day, and in dedicating the Columbus (Ga.) Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy as the Lizzie Rutherford, adopted in honor of the originator of the idea of Memorial Day :

THE MEMORIAL ORATION

DELIVERED AT SPRINGER OPERA HOUSE, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,
APRIL 26, 1898, BY HON. HENRY R. GOETCHIUS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On the 26th day of June, 1862, which was one of the famous days when there was heavy fighting about Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, a young soldier charging where the fight was thickest, was struck by a minnie ball. He fell, and the Colonel of his regiment being near, ran to him, asking: "Are you hurt?" He replied: "Yes, through the heart. Tell my mother I have fallen in the discharge of my duty, and I die happy." A moment later his spirit lifted itself above the scene of smoke and battle, and blood and carnage, and took its flight to the Great Beyond. That young soldier was a member of the Columbus Guards, of your city.

Two years later, in the memorable siege of Petersburg, a line of Confederate troops of Gen. Wright's brigade were charging through a wooded space and across an open field, for the purpose of forcing the enemy, a part of Hancock's command, back to their works. Just before this charge, and while the Confederates were calmly waiting, in order to give them a close volley and then the charge, a young soldier, gazing intently upon the advancing blue line, remarked to his comrade, "Those men have nothing at stake, while we have all to lose, and we must drive them back." Hardly had he spoken when there came a roar of musketry, the famous yell of Southern soldiers and the wild rush which drove the enemy out of the woods and back into their works and then out of them. As the young hero entered the open, in this fatal charge, a rifle ball struck him in the breast and his comrade, to whom he had just before spoken, hearing the dull, sickening thud of the bullet, had only time to turn and see the young soldier sink to his knees and then to the ground—dead, with a smile upon his face. That night he was buried in the trenches. The young soldier was a member of the City Light Guards, of your city. These two men were types of hundreds of thousands of private Confederate soldiers who fell in defense of the Lost Cause.

One month ago, in the cabin of the steamer Olivette, in the port of Havana, just before the vessel sailed for Key West, there was gathered a group of Americans to say farewell and extend a floral offering to the brave commander of the ill fated battleship Maine. Near the flowers stood the Consul-General

of the United States, who made the speech of presentation. In response thereto the commander spoke of the Consul-General as the personification of bravery and good judgment, and added: "The United States has no better representative abroad than gallant Fitzhugh Lee, its Consul-General at Havana." The same man fought bravely for the South through the great Civil War, and was one of the most gallant of her cavalry leaders. He is a type of the living Confederate veteran.

All honor to such men, be they living or be they dead. The last generation of the North called them traitors and rebels, and now seventy millions of people, without regard to section or party, honor the living traitors and are beginning to do justice to the heroic dead.

Surely "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain?"

This leads us to enquire of the motive which, in the great War between the States, led the men of the South to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country, or, if happily they escaped death, to again be willing to so ably and patriotically serve the powers against which they once had fought. That motive was patriotism, the loftiest sentiment for which the human heart can beat, save love of God and truth.

This is the sentiment which prompts to a love of country, without which there can be no human happiness. A man without a country to love is a man without home and loved ones. A man without a flag to which he can swear allegiance as the emblem of his country's protecting power, is a man without safety to his life, his liberty and his property.

The love of country is an ennobling sentiment. It prompts to honor and to deeds of heroism and imperishable renown. "Happy are they who have for the sublime and permanent basis of their glory the love of country demonstrated by deeds." By this noble sentiment the armies of Napoleon lifted the eagles of France to mingle with the eagles of the Alps, and the French standards were made to flutter in the shadow of the pyramids. By this sentiment Nelson, through the mere wave of a signal banner, inspired the British seamen with splendid courage as they moved their battle ships into line against the advancing fleet of France and Spain. By this sentiment Washington was led to take command of the American army at the call of the Continental Congress, when he said no pecuniary consideration could induce him to accept such arduous labors.

The Spartans taught their youth that love of country was a

sentiment before which every private and personal feeling should be constrained to bow.

When the great statesman of England, William Pitt, was on his death-bed, the news of the victories of Bonaparte at Ulm and Austerlitz was whispered to him. He lay in silence, and at last exclaimed in feeble voice, "My country, Oh, my country!" These were the last words which escaped the lips of the dying patriot.

As Hampden fell before the onslaught of Prince Rupert, in the opening of the civil war against the tyranny of Charles, he exclaimed: "O, God, save my bleeding country!"

But history furnishes no sublimer evidence of patriotism and love of country than was exhibited by the noble men of whom we would speak to-day. The most execrated of all men, by his fellow-citizens and by posterity, is he who betrays his country, and the most honored of men is he who falls a blessed martyr to his country's cause. It was a common thing for the enemies of the South to charge against Southern soldiers the infamous crime of rebellion, and they were branded as traitors. At the close of hostilities the President of the Confederacy was thrown into chains and into prison, to be made a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of his people, and it was intended that he should be hung. Similar steps were taken, happily not consummated, to incarcerate the leader of the Confederate armies. Partaking of this bitter and revengeful feeling, the historians of the North have written and printed and have industriously circulated histories containing these charges. Their books are to-day sold in your cities, admitted into your homes, and taught in your schools. In your own State of Georgia, and until recently in this patriotic city, which has contributed so much of blood and treasure and blessed memory to the Southern cause, the children are being allowed to understand that the cause of the Confederacy was the cause of traitors, and that those who fought for it were rebels. Can these things be and we remain silent?

There are those in the South who say, "Let the dead past bury the dead." Such are not worthy the blood which courses through their veins, and, thank God, they are few. It should be the solemn duty of every true son and daughter of the South to refute the slander of "rebel and traitors." The cause of the Southern States was a righteous cause, and those who fought therefor and those who fell in its defense were patriots. The people of this great section so felt when the alternative came to

choose between their native States and the Federal power. Had they tamely and willingly submitted to the assumption of power, our great Republic would to-day be a despotism compared to which Russia would be a land of liberty. But they did not submit, and, deeming their course a proper one, they sealed their sincerity with the richest treasure ever offered and the noblest holocaust ever consumed upon the altar of country.

For what did the South fight? It was not for the institution of slavery. That was a mere incident in the great drama. Let the true answer ring from the lips of every Memorial orator for generations to come. Let it be burned into the page of living history, and let the present and the future ever hold it as a sacred truth. She fought to avert encroachments of usurped power, and to preserve the rights of States and human liberty. She fought for the spirit of local self-government, which is always the life-blood of liberty. I know there are some who tell us that we now have no States rights. I will admit that by reason of the changed conditions of the times, the methods of transportation and communication, that geographical State lines are practically obliterated, but I assert that the right of local self-government in and by the individual States of this Union is not only more marked and well defined than it was in 1860, but it is on foundations as everlasting as are the principles of which our national and State constitutions are formed. The fight was, therefore, not in vain. Was our cause truly a Lost Cause? Let the answer come even from the lips of the former enemies of the South; an answer made to-day, after the fires of hate have sunken to embers and the generations which forced this cruel wrong have been called to another world. Hear the answer from the learned and the eloquent of the North.

A few weeks ago Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University, a leading institution of learning in a New England State, in a lecture delivered in the city of New Orleans upon the life and character of the General of the Confederate armies, uttered this language:

"People are prone to allude to all Lee fought for as the 'Lost Cause.' Yet, like Oliver Cromwell, Lee has accomplished what he fought for, and more than could have been accomplished had he been victorious. At the close of the war we find the Supreme Court of the United States deciding the status of individual States, and the result is found to be that while the Union is declared to be indestructible, each State is regarded as an indestructible unit of that nation. Who would dare to wipe out to-day a State's individuality? and do we not find to-day,

instead of centralized power in Congress adjudicating things pertaining to the States, the States themselves settling these matters?

"Inasmuch as the war brought out these utterances with regard to the States of the Union upon the matters then in question, who can say that Lee fought in vain?"

Had President Andrews thus spoken or written within five years after the surrender of the Confederate armies at Appomattox, he would have immediately been discharged as unfit to instruct students of his University, and doubtless would have been arrested and tried for sedition.

He speaks here, however, what time has forced upon him as an acknowledged truth. What the civilized world has long since accepted as true, and what history will record as true. What a spectacle, my countrymen! An instructor of New England youth, at the head of one of the largest of New England institutions of learning, preaching to the world that the principles for which Lee fought are essential to the welfare and existence of constitutional government as established by the fathers.

Surely, "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

Let it be remembered that the spark of this great Civil War was kindled in the bosom of New England, and from thence fanned into flame by the political demagogues of the North.

But hear again what this man, the cultured and thoughtful New Englander, says of the great Confederate soldier who was but the type of the men whom he led through the battles of Virginia. Says Dr. Andrews in the same lecture, speaking of General Lee:

"Great as were the achievements of this man as a General, incomparably greater than his military genius was his grand and almost unmatched moral character. His unselfishness, his patience, his love of justice, all his attributes conspired to make him the embodiment of nobility. He held with Hamilton that there was nothing on earth great but man, and nothing greater in man than mind, and, indeed, he went further than the philosopher, holding that there was nothing great in mind except devotion to trust and duty."

Thus comes the testimony and so grand was the character here described, the matchless attributes were reflected in the hearts and minds of the men who followed him.

Young men and women of Columbus, let me say to you and through you to all young men and women of our Southern country, to blot out from your minds the base teachings that the blood which begot you was false to its country. And to you few who remain of the older generation, who saw this devotion to duty, let me say to you to honor the dead as an incentive to

yourselves and to your children. You, who had the honor of participating in the history of that period prove yourselves worthy of that honor by teaching such history to those who are to come after you. Let there be reform in your school histories. Permit no compromise of the truth, but let the statement of the facts be manly and fearless. Beyond what has been said, I will not endeavor on this occasion to speak in detail of the causes of the war between the states; nor shall I enter into an historical discussion of the great events which led up to the struggle: neither is it my purpose to portray the movements of contending armies and an embattled field: nor shall I speak of those terrible days in which reason was affrighted from her seat and giddy prejudice took the rein: when the wheels of society were set in conflagration by their own motion: when many of our people were tried and condemned without being judicially heard, and when conclusions were drawn from passion that should have been founded in proof. Let us not draw the veil which hides from view those terrible years of war and desolation. Many in the sound of my voice will remember them. Then we could have exclaimed in the voice of the prophet of old:

“We are orphans and fatherless and our mothers are widows.

“Our necks are under persecution.

“We labor and have no rest.

“Servants have ruled over us. There is none to deliver us out of their hands.”

We are not here to-day to recall these sad scenes but only to speak in honor of the dead, to point to the truth and justice of their cause and our cause, and to lay bright and tender flowers upon their graves.

Thirty-two years ago, when the noble women of this city realized that the cause for which their loved ones had fought and died, and for which they had suffered, was but a “pathetic inheritance, in which all the grandeur and the glory of the dead and the living, who survived, was to become only a sorrowing memory,” they established this beautiful custom of Memorial Day, this annual tribute of eulogy and flowers. Eulogy and flowers for great deeds which cannot die, but which with sun and moon renew their youth.

The eulogy was an inspiration from the cultivated and patriotic Greek, for it was a law of the Athenians, that he who received his death while fighting with undaunted courage in the front of the battle, should have an annual oration spoken in his

honor. The bringing of the flowers was an inspiration which came into the heart of a daughter of Columbus, and was suggested to her from the custom established more than a thousand years ago by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the custom of annually decorating with flowers the graves of departed loved ones.

This day, with its eulogy and its flowers, is the monument which the daughters of the South have established in remembrance of Southern valor and patriotism; a monument which will endure so long as Southern womanhood is pure and Southern manhood is strong; a monument which tells that the "mute tongue of the granite shaft is not left alone to speak a tribute to their memory;" a monument more enduring than this granite, for it is a monument of sighs from human hearts and flowers which spring from earth: sighs which link us with immortality, and flowers—

"Those lights of God
That through the sod
Flash upward from the world beneath,
And tell us in each subtle hue
That life renewed is passing through
Our world, again to seek the skies,
Its native realm of Paradise."

Sacred is the duty to which the women of the South have consecrated their use, for they keep ever green in the hearts of all the memory of the departed.

"The people for whom they fought were crushed,
The hopes in which they trusted were shattered,
The flag they loved no more guides their charging lines,
But their fame, consigned to the keeping of that time which,
Happily is not so much the tomb of virtue as its shrine,
Shall in the years to come fire modest worth to noble ends."

And to you, ladies of the Memorial Association, you few survivors of that gentle band who established Memorial Day, not only for the South, but for all this great country (for the Northern States have adopted the custom in imitation of the South), and to you, daughters of these Memorial ladies, living and dead—daughters of mothers who were Trojans in courage, Spartans in fortitude, and Romans in faith and self-sacrifice—I commend the keeping of this custom. In this sacred duty you have a lofty example. "It was the women of the Confederacy whose pious ministrations to the wounded soldiers soothed the last hours of those who died far from the object of their tenderest love. It

was the women of the Confederacy whose domestic labors contributed so much to supply the wants of their defenders in the field, and whose faith in the Southern cause shone a guiding star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war, and whose fortitude sustained them under all the privations to which they were subjected." Such is the tribute of the first and only President of the Confederacy. There is one of their number who now sleeps in Linnwood cemetery, in this city. Upon her grave is this inscription, placed there by the ladies of the Memorial Association of Columbus:

"The Soldiers' Friend."

"A loving tribute to our co-worker."

"In her patriotic heart sprang the thought of our
Memorial Day."

The legend tells what she was and what she did. Who dare invade the sanctity of the thought conveyed by these words?

Ladies of the Columbus Chapter of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, you have done me the honor to ask that I to-day consecrate your Chapter under the honorable name which has been selected by you that it should bear. It is the name inscribed with that legend. I am told that the object of your Association is to collect records and incidents of the Confederate war and preserve the truth of its cause and history, perpetuate the memories of the men who laid down their lives in that struggle, and lay before the rising generation a fair, just and impartial account of their deeds. To this patriotic undertaking, in the presence of this assembled company, I now dedicate your order as "LIZZIE RUTHERFORD CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY." Guard sacredly your trust, and under the inspiration of that name, the originator of Memorial Day, preserve the memory of the dead, for truly has it been said that a land without memories is a land without liberty. Let the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living hearthstone all over our Southern land, bind our hearts to loving service in honor of the sainted dead.

"Let not their glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

The following is an extract from the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun* of May 1st, 1898, and gives an explanation of the personal references made in the Memorial Address of April 26, 1898:

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO TWO GALLANT SOLDIERS.

COLUMBUS YOUNG MEN ARE REFERRED TO BY MR. GOETCHIUS—
ONE WAS LIEUT. JAMES H. WARE, OF THE COLUMBUS
GUARDS, AND THE OTHER WILLIAM E.
GOETCHIUS, OF THE CITY
LIGHT GUARDS.

In his beautiful address on Memorial Day, Mr. Henry R. Goetchius made reference in a very touching manner to the death of two young soldiers from Columbus, while bravely charging the enemy—one a member of the Columbus Guards and the other of the City Light Guards. The *Enquirer-Sun* understands that the member of the Columbus Guards referred to was James H. Ware, while the young soldier from the City Light Guards was William Edward Goetchius, a brother to Mr. Henry R. Goetchius. The following appeared in the Columbus *Times*, June 28th:

“The *Sun*, of yesterday, publishes the following dispatch:

“RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1862.—*Dr. R. A. Ware*: Your son James was killed last evening in gallantly charging the enemy's works. His body will be recovered, if possible. His last words to his Colonel were: ‘Tell my mother I have fallen in the discharge of my duty, and die happy.’ Dr. Ellison writes particulars to-day. ROSWELL ELLIS.”

Captain Roswell Ellis was in command of the Columbus Guards, and was afterwards married to Miss Lizzie Rutherford, who originated Memorial Day.

Adjutant Ware was slain near Richmond, Va. In commenting on the dispatch quoted above, the *Times* says:

“Adjutant Ware was connected with the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Georgia Volunteers. Mr. Ware was a native of our city, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. In his death our community and the army have lost a young man of great promise.”

The young soldier in the City Light Guards, William Edward Goetchius, of this city, left Oglethorpe University, at Milledgeville, Ga., to enter the army as soon as the war opened, being 18 years of age. He served through the war until the date of his death, and without a furlough, fighting in all the heavy battles

in Virginia and at Gettysburg. At this last battle he saw his oldest brother, John, left on the field mortally wounded. He was instantly killed in a charge at Petersburg, June 22d, 1864. Mr. G. J. Peacock, of this city, who was a lieutenant in the City Light Guards, saw him fall. His body was buried in the trenches, and his remains were never recovered. Mr. Peacock, in speaking of him, says: "He combined the gentleness of a woman with the courage of a dauntless cavalier."

The first Memorial address ever delivered in the United States in honor of soldiers who fought in the Civil War, was delivered in Columbus, Georgia, on April 26th, 1866, by Hon. J. N. Ramsey, now deceased. He was a prominent lawyer of the city, an eloquent speaker, and had been a veteran of the war, with the rank of Colonel. The address was delivered in St. Luke Methodist church, a historic building, which has recently been removed to give place to a modern structure.

The Columbus *Enquirer-Sun*, on April 24th, 1898, published the following list of orators of Memorial Day:

MEMORIAL ORATORS.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DELIVERED ADDRESSES.

The first Memorial address delivered in Columbus was by Col. J. N. Ramsey, in 1866, in St. Luke M. E. Church.

The second address, the following year, was by Dr. E. F. Colzey, and was delivered at Temperance Hall. In 1868 and 1869, respectively, Maj. R. J. Moses and Judge J. F. Pou delivered the address at the old Cenotaph at the cemetery. This was a building constructed of wood, with a dome-like roof, supported by six slender pillars, which rested on hexagonal posts, some five feet high. The structure was about thirty feet in height and painted white, with an arched roof, on which was inscribed the names of the officers and privates killed in the war. On the dome, on a small gilt circle, was the inscription of "General Semmes." In 1870 Hon. Thomas W. Grimes delivered the address at Temperance Hall. After that date the addresses were delivered at Springer Opera House. A complete list of the Memorial orators since the inauguration of the custom is as follows:

MEMORIAL ORATORS.

1866.....Col. J. N. Ramsey.	1882...Rev. S. P. Calloway.
1867.....Dr. E. F. Colzey.	1883.....G. E. Thomas, Jr.
1868.....Maj. R. J. Moses.	1884.....Maj. R. J. Moses.
1869.....Judge Joseph F. Pou.	1885...Henry R. Goetchius.
1870.....T. W. Grimes.	1886.....T. J. Chappell.
1871.....C. H. Willams.	1887....Charlton E. Battle.
1872.....Judge Wm. A. Little.	1888....Capt. S. P. Gilbert.
1873.....Capt. J. J. Slade.	1889.....J. Harris Chappell.
1874...Ex-Mayor Sam Cleghorn.	1890...Hon. Fulton Colville.
1875...Thomas H. Hardeman.	1891....Capt. W. E. Wooten.
1876.....Henry W. Hilliard.	1892...Capt. John D. Little.
1877....Capt. J. R. McCleskey.	1893. ... Hunt Chipley.
1878....William. H. Chambers.	1894.....Judge John Ross.
1079...Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt.	1895...Hon. Lionel C. Levy.
1880.....Lionel C. Levy.	1896.....Rev. W. A. Carter.
1881....Capt. Reese Crawford.	1897.....Robert Howard.
1898.....Henry R. Goetchius.	

The *Atlanta Constitution*, of April 27th, 1893, gives the following account of the celebration of Memorial Day in Columbus:

COLUMBUS CELEBRATES

THE ORIGIN OF DECORATION DAY AND CROWNS THE MEMORY OF
MRS. ELLIS—MRS. WILLIAMS' ADVOCACY OF
MEMORIAL RECORDED.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 26.—(Special.)—The celebration of Memorial Day in this city, where the idea originated, was notable in many respects.

To begin with, the celebration itself was as imposing as any ever held in the history of the city, and the ladies of the Memorial Association took advantage of the occasion to settle authoritatively the question as to whom belonged the credit of inaugurating this beautiful custom.

THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1861, at the beginning of the war, there was organized in Columbus the Soldiers' Aid Society. At the close of the war this was merged into the Ladies' Memorial Association, which organization has existed ever since. The idea of decorating the

graves of the soldiers originated with a Columbus lady, Miss Lizzie Rutherford, afterwards Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis, the wife of Captain Roswell Ellis, of the Columbus Guards. Mrs. Charles J. Williams was another lady who took a very active part in the organization of the Association, and it was largely through her efforts that the idea gained the publicity and popularity that it attained, and for a time the name of Mrs. Ellis was overlooked.

In 1866, at the end of the war, there was a meeting of a small number of ladies, who formed the Ladies Memorial Association. Of the ladies who attended that meeting there are only two living. They are Mrs. Clara M. Dexter and Mrs. William G. Woolfolk. Shortly after the organization of the Columbus Association the idea gained wide popularity throughout the South, and similar organizations were perfected in numerous cities and towns, until now every place has an organized body of noble women whose duty and whose pleasure it is to see that the memory of the South's dead heroes is honored in a fitting way by elaborate and interesting exercises on the 26th day of every April.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

The celebration possessed unusual interest. Mr. Henry R. Goetchius was orator of the day, and his tribute to the Confederate dead was most eloquent. The following was the programme carried out:

- Music—"Funeral March," Chopin—Prof. J. Lewis Browne.
- Prayer—Rev. W. A. Carter, D. D.
- Music—"Who will Care for Mother Now?" Octette.
- Introduction of Speaker—By Mr. Robert Howard.
- Memorial Address—Hon. Henry R. Goetchius.
- Music—"The Vacant Chair."
- History of Memorial Day—Presented to the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, read by Mr. Frank Garrard.
- Music—"The Conquered Banner"—Miss Mary Kivlin.
- Recitation—"Our Confederate Dead"—Miss Maggie Martin Harrison.
- Music—"Let Us Pass Over the River," Stonewall Jackson's last words—Chorus.
- Piano—Miss Mary Kivlin.
- Cornets—Clarence Gray and Mr. Berry.
- Violin—Mr. Dreyspool.
- Benediction—Rev. A. M. Wynn.

THE MILITARY FEATURE.

The Columbus Guards, the Browne Fencibles and the Phenix City Rifles, the local military organizations, were out in full force. The two Albany companies, Companies E and G of the

Guards, were present as guests of the Columbus military by special invitation, and participated in the exercises, thus making the military feature an imposing one. The Albany boys arrived in the city this morning, and were met at the depot by the Guards and Fencibles, who escorted them to their armory. The Columbus military is very appreciative of the hospitality exhibited on the occasion of their recent trip to Albany.

The line of march was as follows :

First, mounted policemen.

Fourth Regiment Band.

Five military companies: Columbus Guards, Browne Fencibles, companies E and G of the Albany Guards, and the Phenix City Rifles.

The companies were formed in battalion, according to the rank of the officers.

Phenix City Brass Band.

The True Blues, small boys.

The Confederate Veterans of Camp Benning.

Sons of Confederate Veterans, mounted.

Fire Department.

Orator of the Day in carriage.

Ladies' Memorial Association, in carriages.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

Citizens in carriages.

At the cemetery the usual salutes were fired over the graves of the soldiers. As usual, the graves were beautiful decorated.

THE MEMORY OF MRS. ELLIS.

The notable feature of the day was the history of the Association, prepared officially, wherein the full credit is awarded Mrs. Ellis of having originated the idea of a floral remembrance, and to Mrs. Williams of having taken it up and carried it to success.

(Then followed a copy of the history as heretofore set out in these pages, embracing the affidavits, letter of Mrs. Williams, etc., etc. After reference to the oration, the report concluded with the following list of ladies, whose portraits accompanied the report:)

THE HONOR ROLL.

Mrs. Absalom H. (Loretta R. Lamar) Chappell was first President of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Columbus.

Mrs. Robert (Evelyn Page Nelson) Carter was the second and only succeeding President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and the first President of the Memorial Association of Columbus. She

was elected in 1866 and remained in office until the date of her death, in January, 1896.

Mrs. Louis F. (Annie Leonard) Garrard is now President of the Memorial Association of Columbus, having succeeded Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. William G. (Maria Byrd Nelson) Woolfolk and Mrs. Charles E. (Clara M. Hodges) Dexter are the only surviving ladies of the number which met in 1866 to organize the Memorial Association.

Miss Anna C. Benning is President of the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Columbus.

Mrs. Lizzie Rutherford Ellis is the lady in whose patriotic heart originated the idea of Memorial Day and the originator of the custom.

Mrs. Charles J. (Mary Ann Howard) Williams is the Secretary of the Memorial Association whose gifted pen wrote the letter which obtained from the ladies of the South co-operation with the ladies of Columbus in establishing Memorial Day.

Mrs. Peter (Jane E. Ware) Martin has been Secretary of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Columbus for the past 30 years.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PRESENT OFFICERS :

PRESIDENT, MRS. LOUIS F. GARRARD.

VICE PRESIDENTS :

MRS. W. G. WOOLFOLK,
MRS. REESE CRAWFORD,

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
MRS. O. S. JORDAN,

MRS. A. DOZIER.

Treasurer, MRS. CLARA M. DEXTER.

Secretary, MRS. J. E. MARTIN.

Assistant Secretaries :

MRS. JOSEPH S. HARRISON,

MRS. J. NORMAN PEASE

(This is not a complete list. An earnest effort has been made to obtain the names of all the members, but this effort has not been successful. The list is arranged without reference to age or time. Many have married and it was not possible in some instances to ascertain their present names. Some also are dead, but it was thought best that all names obtainable should be here recorded.)

Adams, Miss Fannie
Allen, Mrs. A. M.—Sallie Bellinger.
Backus, Miss Annie J.
Bailey, Miss Belle
Bailey, Miss E. H.
Banks, Miss Sue
Bennett, Miss Anna
Benning, Mrs. Henry L.—Mary Howard Jones.
Benning, Miss Anna Corolue
Benning, Miss Mary Howard
Blanchard, Mrs. McDuffie—Sarah J. W.
Blanchard, Mrs. W. A.—Henrietta Seabrook.
Bradford, Miss Mary
Brannon, Mrs. A. M.—Julia A. Fuller.
Brooks, Miss Josephine
Brown, Mrs. J. Rhodes, Jr.—Nina Young.
Bruce, Mrs. Henry—(Deedee Patten)
Bruce, Miss Mary Louisa
Bruce, Mrs. Wm.—Mary Louisa Jones.
Bullard, Mrs. W. L.—Mary Blackmar.
Burrus, Mrs. Lawrence M.
Bussey, Mrs. Henry—Elizabeth Lucas.
Byington, Mrs. E. T.—Elia Goode.
Bynum, Mrs.—Emma Tyler
Camp, Mrs. L. A.—Annie Camp
Cameron, Miss Emma
Carter, Mrs. John D.—Zoonomia Hoxey.
Carter, Mrs. Robert—Evelyn Page Nelson.
Carter, Mrs. Robt. E.—Belle Powers.
Carter, Mrs. W. A.—Agnes Quigley
Chapman, Mrs. Brad.—Elizabeth ———.
Chappell, Mrs. L. H.—Cynthia Kent Hart.
Cleghorn, Miss Sallie
Cody, Mrs. A. A.—Mary Roberta Williams.

Comer, Mrs. Laura Beecher
Cook, Miss Mary Elvira
Copeland, Mrs.—Maggie Cook.
Chancellor Mrs. A. C.—Carrie Wynne.
Carson, Mrs. Robt.—Ida Brannon.
Cowdery, Miss Eveline
Cowdery, Miss Mattie
Curtis, Mrs. N. N.—Patty Welborne.
Curtwright, Mrs.—Lizzie Murkenfuss.
Crawford, Mrs. Bennett—May Lowe.
Crawford, Mrs. Reese—Augusta Jane Benning.
Dexter, Mrs. Chas. E.—Clara M. Hodges.
Dillingham, Mrs. Geo.—Anna Hall.
Dismukes, Mrs. E. P.—Annie E. Forman.
Downing, Mrs. L. T.—Lucy Urquhart.
Dozier, Mrs. A. A.—Susie Moreland.
Dozier, Mrs. Albert—Mary Cook.
Ellis, Mrs. Roswell—Lizzie Rutherford.
Evans, Miss Eula
Evans, Mrs. F. H.—Dillie Waddell.
Estes, Mrs. Marion—Maggie Kirven.
Farish, Mrs. Robert—Helen Slade.
Fogle, Mrs. Wm.—Sallie Rutherford
Fontaine, Mrs. Wm.—Laura Ynestrai
Forsyth, Miss Anna
Flewelling, Mrs. Abner C.—Sarah Porter Shepherd
Gardiner, Miss Anna Byrd
Gardiner, Miss Mollie
Garrard, Miss Annie Leonard
Garrard, Miss Helen Gertrude
Garrard, Mrs. L. F.—Annie E. Leonard
Garrett, Mrs. Joseph ————Heard
Gilbert, Mrs. S. P.—Mary Howard
Goetichius, Mrs. H. R.—Mary Russell

MEMBERS—Continued.

Goetchius, Mrs. R. R.—Mary Bennett
 Gordon, Mrs. Hugh—Carrie Williams
 Gray, Mrs. M. E.—Alice Tyler
 Greene, Mrs. R. H.
 Griffin, Miss Anna Helena
 Hanserd, Mrs. Jos.—Mary Bethune
 Hanserd, Miss Mary L.
 Harrison, Mrs. J. S.—Sallie Martin
 Harden, Mrs.—Mary Tyler
 Hardeman, Mrs. Frank—Anne MacDougald
 Harrison, Mrs. W. P.—Mary F. Hodges
 Hatcher, Mrs. S. B.—Susie Madden
 Hill, Mrs. Joe Hill—Mary Helen Downing
 Hines, Mrs. Thos.—Clothide deLaunay
 Hirsch, Mrs. Herman—Annie ———
 Hodges, Mrs. M. E.—Elizabeth Smith
 Hopkins, Mrs. L. O.
 Howard, Miss Lila
 Howard, Mrs. Ralph O.—Willie Watt
 Howard, Miss Mary Jones
 Howard, Mrs. T. B., Jr.—Nettie Williams
 Howard, Mrs. Wm.—Fannie Anderson
 Hull, Mrs. H. L.—Sarah Jones Benning
 Hudson, Mrs. David—Juliette M. Hall
 Hudson, Mrs. Benj.—Ellen Charlton
 Hurt, Mrs. Chas. D.
 Hurt, Mrs. Fannie
 Iverson, Miss Leona Hamilton
 Jenkins, Mrs. Felix—Ella Crawford
 Johnson, Mrs. Milton—Mary B. Jones
 Jones, Miss A. Katharine
 Jones, Mrs. Clifton—Annie Johnson
 Jones, Mrs. John A.—Mary Louisa Leonard
 Jones, Mrs. Mary Eliza Rutherford
 Jones, Mrs. Seaborn—Mary Howard
 Jordan, Mrs. O. S.—Bettie Blake Dexter
 Jordan, Miss Maud
 Kincaid, Miss Mary
 King, Miss Mattie
 Leitner, Mrs. John
 Levy, Miss Edna
 Levy, Miss Frances Marian
 Levy, Mrs. Lionel C.—Isabel Moses
 Lewis, Miss Alabama
 Lewis, Miss Annie Belle
 Lewis, Miss Leila
 Lewis, Miss Mary
 Lewis, Mrs. M. N.
 Little, Mrs. W. A.—Jinnie Dozier
 MacAllister, Mrs. J. M.
 MacDougald, Mrs. Emily Fitton
 Mathews, Mrs. John—Mary ———
 Mitchell, Mrs. F. Katherine T. Downing
 Mott, Mrs. R.—Annie Battle
 Murdoch, Mrs. R. B.—Lydia Spencer
 Niel, Mrs. Geo.—Alabama Lindsay
 Osburn, Mrs. C. T.—Cornelia Bacon
 Paramore, Mrs. John
 Patten, Mrs. Richard—Martha Ann Hodges
 Patterson, Miss Mildred Lewis
 Pearce, Mrs. J. H.
 Pease, Mrs. J. Norman—Anna Vivian Jones
 Poe, Mrs. O.—Magruder
 Pond, Miss Callie
 Pope, Mrs. Wm.—Lizzie Patten
 Pou, Mrs. Joseph—Antoinette Dozier
 Redd, Mrs. C. A.—Eugenia Weems
 Redd, Mrs. N. L.—Rebecca Ferguson
 Sarling, Mrs. Solomon
 Shepherd, Mrs. Anne
 Smith, Mrs. Milton J.—Florida Welborne
 Spencer, Mrs. R. P.—Ida T. Speed
 Spencer, Mrs. Samuel—Louisa V. Benning
 Stewart, Miss Catty
 Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
 Strupper, Mrs. I. G.—Mary Everett
 Ticknor, Mrs. Douglas—Sarah D. Ticknor
 Ticknor, Mrs. F. O.—Rosa Nelson
 Ticknor, Mrs. Geo.—Nora Stewart
 Tigner, Mrs. W. F.
 Tigner, Mrs. G. Y.—Johnnie Lindsay
 Thomas, Miss Estelle
 Thomas, Mrs. G. E.
 Thomas, Miss Mary J.
 Torrence, Miss Harriet
 Torrence, Miss Matilda
 Tyler, Miss Anna
 Tyler, Mrs. John
 Tyler, Miss Rosa
 Waddell, Miss Bessie F.
 Waddell, Miss Sallie N.
 Ware, Mrs. R. A.—Margaret Ellison
 Warner, Mrs. Chas.—Susie Swift
 Watson, Mrs. H. L.—Annie Patten
 Weems, Miss Lottie
 Wells, Mrs. M. E.—Birdsong
 Williams, Mrs. Chas. J.—Mary Ann Howard
 Williams, Mrs. (Dr.) Chas.—Beall
 Worrell, Miss Kate
 Worrell, Mrs. James—Emma Biggers
 Worrell, Miss Josephine
 Woodruff, Mrs. Chas.—Mary Lou Mott
 Woodruff, Mrs. Geo. W.—Virginia Lindsay
 Woodruff, Mrs. Henry—May Patten
 Woolfolk, Mrs. Wm. G.—Maria Byrd Nelson
 Wright, Mrs.—Mary Bridges Murdoch
 Yonge, Mrs. Ed.—Lucy Banks

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